

Three hundred of the people belonging to his majesty's ship Salisbury, wrecked on the Ile de Vache, have, we understand, fallen into the hands of the republican cruisers, who have landed them at Ajaccio.

Captain Richardson, of the Niger, sailed from Spithead on the 14th of April, in company with upwards of 300 vessels, composing three convoys, one for the Mediterranean, another for the East-Indies, and a few ships and five or six transports for the Windward Islands; those for that quarter were conveyed by admiral Pole, in the Carnatic of 64 guns, a frigate, two sloops, and a bomb-ketch, which after seeing the merchantmen, &c. safe to Barbadoes, are to proceed to this station. Captain Richardson parted company with them, off the Western Islands, on the 24th of the same month, his vessel being the only one bound for this island.

A letter has been received by his honour the Custos, from rear-admiral Parker, dated off Cape-François, 28th May, stating the force of the enemy, arrived there, to consist of two sail of the line, five frigates, and two corvettes. He adds, that he will continue with his squadron off that port to prevent their getting out, until he shall think the convoy far enough advanced to the northward to be out of danger.

Off Cow-Bay, about nine o'clock on Wednesday evening, the Marfouin fell in with the schooner Barbara, capt. Gregg, when, each mistaking the other for an enemy, an engagement took place, which lasted for upwards of an hour, in which the Barbara had her sails and rigging much injured, and the Marfouin one man killed and three or four wounded.

#### BOSTON, June 17.

Lord Dorchester, governor-general of Canada, has communicated to the legislature of Lower Canada, the treaty between the United States and England; and the assembly has expressed their thanks for the communication, and their expectations that it will produce mutual advantages.—In consequence an act has passed both branches, making provision for the regulation of commerce between the United States and that province.

Flour is higher we believe, at present, in America, than in scarcely any other part of the world. Eighty barrels have lately arrived here from Surinam. It was purchased there for eight dollars and paid a freight of two. One whole cargo, made a voyage from Norfolk to England; and then to Boston; not finding a market. Flour, however, still continues at a high price.

#### OF ST. LUCIA—DECISIVE.

Our last Mercury, contained accounts of the disasters which occurred to the British in the first part of their attempt upon St. Lucia. Their force, however, principally directed against this small island, enabled them to continue the siege, notwithstanding their very severe losses till the resources of the French, weakened to strengthen Guadaloupe were partially exhausted. Possessed of an impregnable fort, Morne Fortune, the republicans could not be beat into a surrender; but the want of ammunition, obliged them at length to capitulate. Among other stipulations in the capitulation, it is said, that the whites were allowed to continue in possession of their estates; the regular troops to be sent to France—and the blacks to be sent to Africa. The loss of the British in conquering this island, in killed, wounded, sick and deserted, are mentioned to amount to 2 or 3000. The loss of the French has never been suggested. Pigeon Island remained in the hands of the French; but would, of course, surrender in a few days.

The particulars which we have here received, were principally received by captain Wait, who arrived on Tuesday, in fifteen days from Martinique. It was the news current just before he sailed; and he had great reason to believe it authentic.

June 21. By the British armed snow Earl Moira, captain Crofskill, we received papers containing news to April 30—seven days later than our previous information. We have extracted every thing interesting—The whole wears a war aspect: and there actually appears greater probability of the extension of belligerency, than of the most partial pacification. The single object of America should evidently be a strict neutrality, as the certain means of immense aggrandisement. If the Swedes and Danes are involved in the general commotion, there will scarcely be left a commercial country of any note except this; neutral, to which the "carrying trade" of the world must devolve. "England will be able to do but a little portion of her own commercial business, when engaged in a war with other naval powers than the present, which annoy them so considerably.

Other articles of foreign information are of a miscellaneous nature and uninteresting.

June 24. Account of an elemental attack on an English ship of war.

Extract of a letter from on board the Lowestoffe, dated Mahon harbour, 28th of March.

"On the 10th of February we left Leghorn in company with the fleet, and went off Toulon to offer the French battle. We stood in so near that the enemy's shot from the forts passed over all our ships. Notwithstanding this daring insult the republicans kept close to their anchorage. For four or five days we remained with the fleet, when we parted in company with the Lively, to look into Toulon. On the 7th of March, being close in with the French land, at eleven o'clock A. M. came on a heavy squall of wind, attended with much thunder, lightning, hail and rain. At a quarter past twelve the lightning struck three men on the main head, who fell down, and one of them was killed; the rest were much burned, and other-wise hurt, the shock being so great as to effect all upon deck, many of whom were knocked down by it.

At half past twelve another flash of lightning struck many on the different decks, rendering them motionless, and shivering the main-top-mast to splinters. A few minutes after, another flash set the ship on fire in several places about the masts and rigging, but it was speedily extinguished by the torrents of hail and rain. It nevertheless broke several hoops of the main-mast, and shivered it to splinters; splitting the fore-top-mast, and carrying away the fore-top-sail yard, at the same time knocking many men down into the top, one of whom was killed on the spot, and differently affecting the bodies of those on deck. The lightning entering between decks, made an explosion so as to affect all who were there, rendering the limbs and sides of some totally benumbed, and flying in different directions into every port below, saving in its course, most providentially, the magazines. The main-mast being in such a state, was cut away to prevent its falling in any dangerous direction, or carrying away the other masts yet standing. We bore up for Minorca, and on the 11th anchored in Mahon harbour. On our arrival here it was found that the fore-top-mast too had received so much damage in the storm that it was necessary to remove it. We have been lying here, with only our mizen-mast standing, fourteen days; the jury-main-mast is now up, and the fore-mast in, so that I expect we shall sail for Ajaccio in Corsica, by Saturday next, where we shall remain at least six weeks for a new main-mast, for every thing attached to the old mast was lost."

June 27.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability belonging to this town, now in Paris, dated April 1.

"Wonderful to relate, you may purchase bills in Paris on any part of the world, (where exchange is negotiated) from 7 to 18 per cent. discount. I shall leave you to guess how it happens, that in this time of distress, France has the exchange in her favour against every power in the world; and telling the neutral powers she can do without them—provisions are cheaper in any part of France, but especially in Paris, than any other part of Europe. They are indeed a "wonderful people" can do perfectly well without the rest of the world—have proved they can live without foreign trade—and appear as proud of the discovery as a boy who has solved a difficult problem."

#### NEW-YORK, June 24.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant, at Gibraltar, to a mercantile friend in New York, dated May 9, per the Eliza, via Philadelphia.

"The Algerines have given three months for the United States to accomplish their agreement, which we hope will be time enough. We have some fear of a rupture with Spain, on account of some uncommon preparations making in Cadiz, within these few days."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to Salem, and directed to his owner, in Salem, Massachusetts, dated

"Ile of France, March 26, 1796.

"American produce is very dull here and in no demand. Some articles are 50 per cent. lower than in America. Coffee is rising daily, the price is now 15½ dollars per sack, of 100 French lbs. and scarce any to be had at that rate. The governor is respected, and the island is in a state of defence; but they fear a visit from the English fleet. However it would be difficult to take the island, and indeed almost impossible; but the port could be easily blockaded, as the French have only a few frigates in those seas.

"There are 6 or 8 Americans here, all making bad voyages, and we hear of a dozen more expected every moment, who must sink half their capitals. A ship, capt. Boit, alias Boyd, belonging to Boston, who came from the N. W. coast of America by the route of China, and has made a successful voyage, says, the Straits of Sunda are full of American vessels."

A report from Boston, via New-Bedford, says a part of Martha's Vineyard has been inundated and sunk.

Captain O'Conner, in the barque Neptune, arrived at this port yesterday, in 20 days from Martha-Brae in Jamaica, brings another confirmation of the capture of the Cork fleet, but mentions no particular number—He says, one of the Cork fleet, which was chased into Jamaica by 6 Dutch ships, brought the account. Captain O'Conner spoke nothing.

#### PHILADELPHIA, June 25.

Extract of a letter dated Augusta, June 8, 1796, received by a gentleman in this city.

"We have no news worth relating, except that there is a probability of our having a treaty with the Indians, a measure much wished for by the people of this state; I hope when it is effected it may tend to keep our people on the frontier more quiet than they have been hitherto, for to speak the truth they are an ungovernable set of mortals, but the prospect of an immediate treaty has increased our population in a surprising degree, scarce a day passes but there are from ten to fifty families cross the Savanna river into Georgia, in expectation to settle the new lands."

June 27.

Extract of a letter dated Caymites, June 7, received by the brig Nymph, captain Sullivan, arrived at the fort.

"The brigands have adopted a new mode of warfare, which from the destructive consequences on our part, bids fair to be successful on theirs. This is, to penetrate to our habitations, avoiding the great roads and bypaths, and consequently all our formidable posts and camps, and thus dash in among us, when lulled in security, we are in the arms of sleep, and when alas, that sleep is our death. Several inhabitants in their beds have been murdered, their houses robbed, and their strong healthy negroes driven away;

so recently, as three days since, a gentleman whose custom it was to sleep late, was murdered at table, by a bayonet plunged into his breast, and what is wonderful, his wife and infant, just returned from Baltimore, escaped in the woods. We are in continual alarm; at present there are parties out every day, and at night the planters rendezvous at one place to repose."

#### ANNAPOLIS, July 7.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The INQUISITOR, No. IX.

Quis turidum guttur miratur in Alpibus.

Jul.

To the INQUISITOR.

SIR, I HAVE, until lately, lived in a situation so far removed from the seats of fashion, that I have been entirely ignorant of whatever changes may have happened for many years; but having lately arrived in this city from the westernmost part of the State, the scene which I beheld appeared to me so strange, that it had been brought hither by a route sufficiently circuitous, it would have been no hard matter to persuade me that I was in Turkey or in China.

But think not, Sir, that I mean to find fault with the alterations that have been made during my absence; on the contrary, I am of opinion that so many useful and indispensable improvements in the different parts of habilitment are an honour to the present age. From the umbrageous periphery of the broad blimmed hat, down to the gentle declivity of the long-quartered shoe, each article appears to have undergone a total metamorphosis. The few remaining suits of antiquated form will, I suppose, soon be laid aside, and their wearers, like caterpillars having cast their slough, will flutter away among the well-dressed butterflies of the town. Were Franklin now to rise up from the dead, with what satisfaction would his bosom glow, to behold the people whom he had so toiled to make happy, at last reaping the fruits of his labours, and advancing so hastily to perfection; as to be a thing like what they were when he was upon the theatre of the world! Who is there that will pretend to say, that the American youth do not deserve our highest approbation for the incredible progress they have made in the noblest of all arts, the art of adorning their own persons? Genius and study are the characteristics of most of them, and wisdom appears to have blessed them with no small share of her influence. In the taste of their dress we discover the liveliness of their fancy: their innumerable and unceasing changes bespeak the close application they use in order to discover so many varieties; and the choice of this manner of displaying their abilities, evinces a degree of judgement that could not be expected at their years.

But besides the merit of originality in some cases, in others they shew that they are also entitled to that of judicious imitation; for I observe that they have collected into the present mode the customs of nations on opposite extremes of the globe. In this opinion I am confirmed by an ingenious friend, who has written an elaborate dissertation on the parts of dress, wherein he shews the origin, uses, and elegancies of each. To this he has prefixed a prefatory essay on the propriety of frequently changing the fashion, which he proves by the constant practice of all polite nations, so that the people, who in one age were known by the appellation of Braccati, are in another denominated Sans Culottes. In speaking of the frock and coat of the present mode, he says, "The origin of these is doubtful. Some fancy that they are derived from the Highland Philibeg, while others maintain that they are only a modification of the Indian blanket, and that the first example of them was worn by no less a person than Alexander McGillivray himself. For my part, I would refer them to the coat worn in England in the days of our grand-fathers, and which has been continued to this present time among the people called Quakers. And here I cannot but remark, that from the conformity of fashion to them in this particular, as also in the brim of the hat, I am inclined to think that most of our modern fashion-makers are inspired by some spirit or other, but of what kind I will not undertake to determine; perhaps it may be much of the same nature as that which revealed prophecies to Mr. Richard Brothers, or prompted the glorious vision of the Flying Ark. If this should be the case, I hope they will carry on their imitation of Quakerism still farther, and let their sea be sea, and their nay, nay; although I would not insinuate that the contrary ever happened; as for the other part of the precept, of not swearing at all, that I think is too unreasonable to be insisted on, for there is no reason for observing it, except that it is agreeable to common sense and the bible, but these things have been out of fashion long ago, especially the latter, since Tom Paine has assured us that it is of no authority."

For the benefit of your readers I shall give you two other short extracts from the same work. The first is as follows: "The padding is one of the most noble inventions that ever originated in the ingenuity of mortals, and were the author of it known, he would deservedly be the foremost of our kind. In the formation of our necks nature has been faulty, and has made them slender and graceful, as if they ought to be so; but we know better how they should be, and by the assistance of this divine ornament, may now venture to emulate the stiff-necked majesty of a stubborn bull." The other extract I shall select from his chapter on the shoe, in order to correct a vulgar error. "I am very much surprised," says my friend, "to find so material an article as this so little understood."

"See the Maryland Gazette of the 26th of May, &c. the 16th June last.